THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1776.

EXTRACT from Dr. PRICE's pamphlet, entitled, "Obiervations on the nature of civil liberty, &c."

Of the JUSTICE of the war with AMERICA.

THE enquiry, whether the war with the colonies is a *juſt* war, will be beſt determined by ſtating the power over them, which it is the end of the war to maintain: And this cannot be better done than in the words of an act of parliament, made on purſe to define it. "That act, it is well known, declares, That this kingdom has power, and of right ought to ve power, to make laws and ſtatutes to bind the colo-es, and people of America, in all caſes whatever."—readful power, indeed! I defy any one to expreſs very in ſtronger language. It is the ſame as decla-ng, "that we have a right to do with them what we eaſe."—I will not waſte my time by applying to ſuch claim any of the preceding arguments. If my reader es not feel more in this caſe than words can expreſs, reaſoning muſt be vain.

"But, probably, moſt perſons will be for uſing ilder language; and for ſaying no more than, that e united legiſlatures of England and Scotland have of ght power to tax the colonies, and a ſupremacy of giſlation over America.——But this comes to the me. If it means any thing, it means, that the pro-erty, and the legiſlations of the colonies, are ſubject to e abſolute diſcretion of Great-Britain, and ought of ght to be ſo. The nature of the thing admits of no miſtation. The colonies can never be admitted to be dges, how far the authority over them in theſe caſes all extend. This would be to deſtroy it entirely.—— *ny* part of their property is ſubject to our diſcretion, e *whole* muſt be ſo. If we have a right to interfere all in their internal legiſlations, we have a right to nterfere as far as we think proper.——It is ſelf-evi-ent that this leaves them nothing they can call *their wn*.——And what is it that can give to any people ch a ſupremacy over another people?——I have al-eady examined the principal anſwers which have been iven to this enquiry. But it will not be amiſs in this lace to go over ſome of them again.

"It has been urged, that ſuch a right muſt be lodg-d ſomewhere, "In order to preſerve the *unity* of the ritiſh empire."

Pleas of this ſort have, in all ages, been uſed to juſtify yranny.——They have in *religion* given riſe to num-erleſs oppreſſive claims, and ſlaviſh hierarchies. And n the Romiſh communion particularly, it is well known hat the *pope* claims the title and powers of the ſupreme ead on earth of the Chriſtian church, in order to pre-erve its *unity*.—With reſpect to the Britiſh empire, no-hing can be more prepoſterous than to endeavour to maintain its unity, by ſetting up ſuch a method of eſ-abliſhing unity, which, like the ſimilar method in reli-ion, can produce nothing but miſchief.—The truth is, hat a common relation to one ſupreme executive head; n exchange of kind offices; ties of intereſt and affec-tion, and *compaſs*, are ſufficient to give the Britiſh em-pire all the unity that is neceſſary. But if not—if, in order to preſerve its *unity*, one half of it muſt be en-ſlaved to the other half, let it, in the name of God, wiſt unity.

"Much has been ſaid of "the *ſuperiority* of the Bri-tiſh ſtate." But what gives us our ſuperiority?—Is it our *wealth*?—This never confers real dignity. On the contrary, its effect is always to debaſe, intoxicate, and corrupt.—Is it the *numbers of our people*? The colonies will ſoon be equal to us in number.—Is it our *knowledge* and *virtue*? They are probably *equally* knowing, and *more* virtuous. There are names among them that will not ſtoop to any names among the philoſophers and po-liticians of this iſland.

"But we are the *parent ſtate*."—Theſe are the ma-gic words which have faſcinated and miſled us.—The Engliſh came from *Germany*. Does that give the *Ger-man* ſtates a right to tax us?—Children, having no pro-perty, and being incapable of guiding themſelves, the author of nature has committed the care of them to their parents, and ſubjected them to their abſolute au-thority. But there is a period when, having acquired property, and a capacity of judging for themſelves, they become independent agents; and when, for this reaſon, the authority of their parents ceaſes, and becomes no-thing but the reſpect and influence due to benefactors. Suppoſing, therefore, that the order of nature in eſta-bliſhing the relation between parents and children, ought to have been the rule of our conduct to the colonies, we ſhould have been gradually relaxing our authority as they grew up. But, like mad parents, we have done the contrary; and, at the very time when our authority ſhould have been moſt relaxed, we have carried it to the greateſt extent, and exerciſed it with the greateſt rigour. No wonder then, that they have turned upon us, and obliged us to remember that they are not children.

"But we have, it is ſaid, protected them, and run deeply in debt on their account."—The full anſwer to all this has been already given. Will any one ſay, that all we have done for them has not been more on our *own* account * than on *theirs*?—But ſuppoſe the contrary. Have they done nothing for us? Have they made no compenſations for the protection they have received? Have they not helped us to pay our *taxes*, to ſupport our poor, and, to bear the burthen of our debts, by taking from us, at our own price, all the commodities with which we can ſupply them?—Have they not, for our advantage, ſubmitted to many reſtraints in acquiring property? Muſt they likewiſe reſign to us the diſpoſal of that property?——Has not their exclu-ſive trade with us been for many years one of the chief ſources of our national wealth and power?——In all our wars have they not fought by our ſide, and con-tributed much to our ſucceſs? In the laſt war, particu-larly, it is well known, that they ran themſelves deeply in debt; and that the parliament thought it neceſſary to grant them conſiderable ſums annually as compenſations for going beyond their abilities in aſſiſting us. And in this courſe would they have continued for many future years; perhaps for ever.——In ſhort, were an accurate account ſtated, it is by no means certain which ſide would appear to be moſt indebted. When aſked as *freemen*, they have hitherto ſeldom diſcovered any reluctance in giving. But, in obedience to a demand, and with the bayonet at their breaſts, they will give us nothing but blood.

"It is farther ſaid, "that the land on which they ſettled was ours."——But how came it to be ours? If ſailing along a coaſt can give a right to a country, then might the people of Japan become, as ſoon as they pleaſe, the proprietors of Britain. Nothing can be more chimerical than property founded on ſuch a reaſon. If the land on which the colonies firſt ſettled had any pro-prietors, they were the natives. The greateſt part of it they bought of the natives. They have ſince cleared and cultivated it; and, without any help from us, con-verted a wilderneſs into fruitful and pleaſant fields. It is, therefore, now on a double account their property; and no power on earth can have any right to diſturb them in the poſſeſſion of it, or to take from them, with-out their conſent, any part of its produce.

"But let it be granted, that the land was ours. Did they not ſettle upon it under the faith of charters, which promiſed them the enjoyment of all the rights of Engliſhmen; and allowed them to tax themſelves, and to be governed by legiſlatures of their own, ſimilar to our's? Theſe charters were given them by an autho-rity, which at the time was thought competent; and they have been rendered ſacred, by an acquieſcence on our part for more than a century. Can it be wondered at, that the colonies ſhould revolt, when they found their charters violated; and an attempt made to force *innova-tions* upon them by famine and by ſword?—But I lay no ſtreſs on charters. They derive their rights from a higher ſource. It is inconſiſtent with common ſenſe to imagine, that any people would ever think of ſettling in a diſtant country, on any ſuch condition, as that the people from whom they withdrew ſhould for ever be maſters of their property, and have power to ſubject them to any modes of government they pleaſed. And had there been expreſs ſtipulations to this purpoſe in all the charters of the colonies, they would, in my opinion, be no more bound by them, than if it had been ſtipu-lated with them, that they ſhould go naked, or expoſe themſelves to the incurtions of wolves and tigers.

The defective ſtate of the repreſentation of this kingdom has been farther pleaded to prove our right to tax *America*. We ſubmit to a parliament that does not repreſent us, and therefore they ought.——How ſtrange an argument is this? It is ſaying we want liberty; and therefore, they ought to want it.——Sup-poſe it true, that they are indeed contending for a bet-ter conſtitution of government, and more liberty than we enjoy. Ought this to make us angry?——Who is there that does not ſee the danger to which this country is expoſed?——Is it generous, becauſe we are in a ſink, to endeavour to draw them into it? Ought we not rather to wiſh earneſtly, that there may at leaſt be *one free country* left upon earth, to which we may fly, when venality, luxury, and vice have compleated the ruin of liberty here?

It is, however, by no means true, that *America* has no more right to be exempted from taxation by the *Britiſh* parliament, than *Britain* itſelf.——*Here*, all freeholders, and burgeſſes in boroughs, are repreſented. *There*, not one *freeholder*, or any other perſon, is re-preſented.——*Here*, the *aids* granted by the repre-ſented part of the kingdom muſt be proportionably *paid* by themſelves; and the laws they make for *others*; they at the ſame time make for *themſelves*. *There*, the aids they would grant would not be *paid*, but *received*, by themſelves; and the laws they made would be made for *others only*.——In ſhort. The relation of one coun-try to another country, whoſe repreſentatives have the power of taxing it (and of appropriating the money raiſed by the taxes) is much the ſame with the relation of a country to a ſingle deſpot, or a body of deſpots, within itſelf, inveſted with the like power. In both caſes, the people taxed and thoſe who tax have ſeparate intereſts; nor can there be any thing to check op-preſſion, beſides either the abilities of the people taxed, or the humanity of the *tyrant*.—But indeed I never hope to convince that perſon of any thing, who does not ſee an eſſential difference * between the two caſes now mentioned; or between the circumſtances of in-dividuals, and claſſes of men, making parts of a com-munity imperfectly repreſented in the legiſlature that repreſents it; and the circumſtances of a whole com-munity, in a diſtant world, not at all repreſented.

(The remainder is our next.)

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* This is particularly true of the bounties *granted on ſome American commodities (as pitch, tar, indigo, &c.) when imported into Britain*; for it is well known, that the end of granting them was to get thoſe commodities cheaper from the colonies and in return for our manufactures, which we uſed to get from Ruſſia and other foreign countries. And this is expreſſed in the preamble of the laws which grant thoſe bounties. See the "Appeal to the juſtice, &c. of the people of England. It is obſervable, ſtrange that Dr. Tucker *and others ſhould have inſiſted ſo much upon thoſe bounties as favours and indulgences to the colonies.—But it is ſtill more ſtrange, that the repreſentations of the compenſations granted them for doing more during the laſt war in aſſiſting us, than could have been reaſonably expected; and uſe of the ſums we have ſpent in maintaining troops among them with-out their conſent, and in oppoſition to their wiſhes.—See a pamphlet, intitled "The rights of Great Britain aſſerted againſt the claims of America."*

NEWBURY-PORT, *November* 20.

The following LETTERS were lately intercepted, and now made public for the ſatisfaction of our readers.

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 9, 1776.

"THIS day I received your kind letter of the 9th of June. It gave me great pleaſure, as it ſeems to carry with it a degree of ſatisfaction and contentment with your preſent ſituation. Happy I am that you did not leave Halifax to encounter the expences of this extra-vagant place. Every article of expence is encreaſed four-fold ſince you knew it. What the many poor people will do who have ſteered their courſe this way, I cannot tell. Government, however diſpoſed to re-lieve their neceſſities, will not be able to anſwer their numerous claims. Every province affords its peti-tioners, and I apprehend the number of them will pre-vent the gratification of any.

"I think it my duty, in point of friendſhip, to give you this hint; but keep it to yourſelf, leaſt it may be conſtrued to a kind of reflection, which I do not mean. Upon the ſame ſcore of ſecrecy let me hint to you, that your friend gen. G—e is entirely in the private walk of life; he could not ſerve you; therefore, my good friend, you muſt be content to wait with patience the event of things. If any opening occurs, I will not fail to adviſe you of it.

"I found Mrs. Oliver well, and ſettled in a little ſnug houſe at Brompton, in the neighbourhood of Lon-don: but I ſhall continue here no longer than I am able to find a more œconomical retreat. I have not had time to look about me yet; ſome cheaper part of Eng-land muſt be the object of my enquiry.—Col. Vaſſall is at preſent in our neighbourhood, but he means to take houſe in London, at the court end of the town, and en-joy the comforts of a plentiful fortune; at leaſt for one winter.

"We received the account of our ſucceſſes in Ca-nada before the arrival of your letters about ten days. It would have given me great pleaſure to have received them firſt from you. You know it would have given me an opportunity to have ſhewn them to your advan-tage: a word to the wiſe. If any thing occurs which you think important, let me have it by the firſt oppor-tunity. Direct to lieut. gov. Oliver, London, it will be ſufficient.

"I hope this will find you, Mrs. P. and family well, and as happy as your circumſtances will admit; in which I ſhall ever take the part of a ſincere friend and well-wiſher.

THO. OLIVER."

DAVID PHIPS, Eſq; HALIFAX.

"DEAR NED, *London, July* 10, 1776.

"I RECEIVED your very obliging letter of the 23d of May, by Mr. Simpſon, with a number other letters returned, which went out from England, direct-ed to me at Halifax or Boſton; and I am much obliged, not only for your kind attention to my concerns, but for your early correſpondence, containing a fund of in-telligence and entertainment.

"I wiſh it were in my power to make you a ſuitable return, by giving you ſuch information as would be new and entertaining; but long, I hope, before this reaches your hands, you will have known the great preparations which are already made for proſecuting with vigour the American war. We hope that theſe appearances of determination may have great effect up-on the ſouthern governments, in bringing them to a proper temper of mind for a ſpeedy reconciliation, but have not the leaſt expectation of the New-England people giving up, without real correction.

"At this ſeaſon of the year, London is more barren of intereſting events, or any great movements, than Nova-Scotia.

"I am glad you did not come over, as I am confident you would have been diſappointed. *Entre nous*, the application from the ſufferers in America are like to be ſo very numerous, that I apprehend it will prevent the gratification of any. There is ſcarcely a province in America which does not afford ſhoals of petitioners hanging about the treaſury; and adminiſtration, how-ever well inclined, are unable to anſwer all the nume-rous demands. Therefore, my friend, I adviſe you to truſt your fortune in the channel you are in. If times alter in America, it may alter appearances here. I am ſtill in the neighbourhood of London, but mean to get in ſome cheaper part of the country. Col. V. and fa-mily are well; they continue in London. I am not able to form any conjecture, whether I ſhall ſucceed in my Weſt-India plan, for reaſons before mentioned.

I remain your affectionate friend,

T. OLIVER."

EDWARD WINSLOW, Eſq; HALIFAX.

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* *It gives me pleaſure to find, that the author of the remarks on the principal acts of the 13th parliament of Great-Britain, &c. acknowledges this difference.——It has, however, been at the ſame time mortifying to me to find ſo able a writer adopting ſuch principles of government, as are contained in this work. According to him, a people have no property or rights, except ſuch as their civil go-vernors are pleaſed not to take from them. Taxes, there-fore, he aſſerts, are in no ſenſe free gifts, much leſs the free gifts of the people.*

See p. 58 & 191.

A prize brig, laden with cloathing, taken and sent into this port by Skinner and Tucker, had on board 664 dozen men's shoes; 93 doz. women's ditto; 542 doz. filk, worsted and yarn stockings; 228 pieces milled pladding; 6 doz. men's shammy gloves; 11 doz. milled ditto; 64 doz worsted and yarn ditto; 1 dozen filk ditto; 11 dozen milled mittens; 422 pieces linen; 247 dozen ruffled shirts; 18 dozen plain ditto; 57 dozen check ditto; 3252 yards blanketing; 74 dozen plaiding breeches; 129 dozen plaiding waistcoats; 7 dozen milled ditto; 16329 yards oznabrigs; 2436 white and blue stripped cottons; 1525 yards dowlas; 25 reams writing paper; 18 dozen worsted caps; 11613. sewing thread; 934 yards bed ticking; 231 yards brown holland; 102 dozen printed handkerchiefs; 19 dozen check ditto; 27 table cloths; 1629 yards sheeting; 205 yards diaper; 14 pieces long lawn; 7 pieces cantericks; 231lb. mule white thread; 36lb. whitened brown ditto; 192lb. oznabrigs thread; 122 pieces printed cloth; 64 dozen fine thread night caps; 9 dozen cotton ditto; 33 lb. white thread, sorted; 6 dozen men's shamback breeches; 6 dozen ditto lamb; 5 dozen grounded lamb ditto; 27 casks nails, sorted; 10 boxes candles; 30 boxes soap; 30 hogsheads porter; 129 pieces fail cloth, containing 5781 yards; 150 firkins butter; 63 dozen bottles red port wine; 114 ditto sherry; 106 ditto Lisbon; and 50 bushels barley. Amount of invoice £. 2503 2s 3d 3-4.

Last Sunday a prize brig, with 250 hogsheads fish; and Monday a prize snow, laden also with fish, were sent into Newbury-Port by capt. Geddens, in the Civil Usage. They were from Newfoundland, bound to Europe.

The Ticonderoga post informs, that there have been several scouting parties out near St. John's, but could make no discovery of the enemy.

Capt. M'Farlan left Broad-bay last Saturday week with a sloop load of wood for this place, and was the next day taken by the enemy, who took all his hands out but himself, and put five men on board, and ordered her for Halifax. The captain unknown to the men let out all the water, and when it was discovered that the water was gone, and a storm coming on, and the men not being acquainted with the coast left the care of the sloop to the captain, who likewise was owner, and took so good care of her as to bring her into Long-Island, in this harbour, last Tuesday fe'nnight, where he delivered the prisoners, who are since brought to town, and committed to gaol.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 19.*

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, 19 Dec. 1776.

WE are called upon, by the duty of our station, to take notice of the powers assumed by some persons yesterday evening, in ordering divers of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis into banishment without any cause alleged, by cards transmitted them.—We are of opinion such cards are contrary to our association, flying in the face of the resolves of congress and convention, and against the letter and spirit of our declaration of rights.—The peace of the state ought and must be preserved, and all offenders brought before the proper judicature for trial.—Therefore we earnestly recommend to all associators, and other well-disposed persons, to discourage such extrajudicial and disorderly proceedings, tending in their consequences to prejudice the common cause, and to the destruction of order and regular government.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clerk.

Maryland, December 12, 1776.

My FRIENDS and COUNTRYMEN,

THOSE who reprobate the LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY are inimical to our happiness.

TRUTH.

P. S. Beware of contingencies.

The REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in CONGRESS assembled,

To the PEOPLE in general, and particularly to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and the adjacent STATES.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

WE think it our duty to address a few words of exhortation to you in this important crisis. You are not unacquainted with the history of the rise and progress of this war. A plan was carried on by the British ministry for several years in a systematic manner to enslave you to that kingdom. After various attempts in an artful and insidious manner to bring into practice the laying you under tribute, they at last openly and decisively asserted their right of making laws to bind you *in all cases whatsoever.*

Opposition was made to these encroachments by earnest and humble petitions from every legislature on the continent, and more than once by the congress representing the whole. These were treated with the utmost contempt. Acts of the most unjust and oppressive nature were passed and carried into execution, such as exempting the soldiers charged with murder in America from a legal trial, and ordering them to be carried to Britain for certain absolution, as also directing prisoners taken at sea to be entered on board their ships, and obliged either to kill their own friends or fall themselves by their hands. We only mention these from among the many oppressive acts of parliament as proofs to what horrid injustice the love of dominion will sometimes carry societies as well as men. At the same time to shew how insensible they will be to the sufferings of others, you may see by the preambles to the acts and addresses to the king, that they constantly extol their own lenity in those very proceedings which filled this whole continent with resentment and horror.

To crown the whole, they have waged war with us in the most cruel and unrelenting manner, employing not only the force of the British nation but hiring foreign mercenaries who, without feeling, indulge themselves in rapine and bloodshed. The spirit, indeed, of the army in general is but too well determined, by their into their hands.

It is well known to you, that it the universal desire of the people, and with the hearty approbation of every province, the Congress declared the United States free and independent; a measure not only just, but which had become absolutely necessary. It would have been impossible to have resisted the formidable force destined against us last spring, while we confessed ourselves the subjects of that state against which we had taken arms. Besides, after repeated trials, no terms could be obtained but pardon, upon absolute submission, which every public body in America had rejected with disdain.

Resistance has now been made with a spirit and resolution becoming a free people, and with a degree of success hitherto which could scarce have been expected. The enemy have been expelled from the northern provinces where they at first had possession, and have been repulsed in their attempt upon the southern, by the undaunted valour of the inhabitants. Our success at sea, in the capture of the enemy's ships, has been astonishing. They have been compelled to retreat before the northern army. Notwithstanding the difficulty and uncertainty at first of our being supplied with ammunition and military stores, those we have now in abundance, and by some late arrivals and and captures there is an immediate prospect of sufficient cloathing for the army.

What we have particularly in view, in this address, is not only to promote unanimity and vigour through the whole states, but to excite the inhabitants of *Pennsylvania, New-Jersey,* and the adjacent states, to an immediate and spirited exertion in opposition to the army that now threatens to take possession of this city. You know that during the whole campaign they have been checked in their progress, and have not, till within these two weeks ventured above ten miles from their shipping. Their present advances are owing not to any capital defeat, or a want of valour in the army that opposed them, but to a sudden diminution of its numbers from the expiration of those short inlistments which, to ease the people, were at first adopted. Many have already joined the army to supply the deficiency, and we call, in the most earnest manner, on all the friends of liberty to exert themselves without delay in this pressing emergency. In every other part your arms have been successful, and in other respects our sacred cause is in the most promising situation. We think it proper to inform and assure you that essential services have been already rendered us by foreign states, and we have received the most positive assurances of further aid. Let us not then be wanting to ourselves. Even a *short* resistance will probably be effectual, as general LEE is advancing with a strong reinforcement, and his troops in high spirits.

What pity is it, then, that the rich and populous city of Philadelphia should fall into the enemy's hands, or that we should not lay hold of the opportunity of destroying their principal army, now removed from the ships of war, in which their greatest strength lies.

It is certainly needless to multiply arguments in such a situation. All that is valuable to us as men and freemen, is at stake. It does not admit of a question what would be the effect of our finally failing. Even the boasted commissioners for giving peace to America have not offered, and do not now offer, any terms but pardon on absolute submission. And though (blessed be God) even the loss of Philadelphia would not be the loss of the cause—Yet while it can be saved, let us not, in the close of the campaign, afford them such ground of triumph; but give a check to their progress, and convince our friends, in the distant parts, that ONE SPIRIT ANIMATES THE WHOLE.

Confiding in your fidelity and zeal in a contest the most illustrious and important, and firmly trusting in the good Providence of God, we wish you happiness and success.

Given at Philadelphia, December 10, 1776.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of strong coarse STOCKINGS wanted for the use of this State. The Council will contract with any person therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

December 16, 1776.

ABSENTED himself, a most notorious runaway, and for no other reason than being continually in liquor in the forenoon, who being so often reprimanded for it is afraid of chastisement, as he knows he deserves it, by being so often pardoned. His name is Philip M'Donald, an Irishman, a barber by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, brown complexion, marked with the small-pox, short frizzled hair, which often he ties into a club upon such occasion; his cloaths a pea-green superfine cloth coat, lately turned, with white metal buttons, red waistcoat, brown breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, pinchbeck shoe buckles; may be easily known by his snuffy nose. Whoever brings the said servant to the subscriber, if in town, shall receive four dollars, if out of town ten miles, eight dollars, paid by

JUSTUS SIEBERT, at Annapolis.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who understands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a person, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

WHEREAS the partnership of JOHN and WILLIAM DOUGLASS and Company is dissolved: All persons that have any demand against said partnership are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled. And those who are indebted to them are desired to be speedy in discharging their respective accounts.

The said company has for sale about 1600 acres of LAND in a body, situated in said county, on the northwest side of Nanticoke river, about five miles above a bridge called the North-West Fork Bridge, by which there is a navigation, and within eight miles of a very public landing on Choptank river; it is in a good part of the country for public business, and there goes by the dwelling house, on said land, a great road that leads from Cambridge and Vienna to Marshall's Bridge, Choptank-Bridge, and Dover. About 300 acres of the said land are cleared, and now under good fence, the adjacent unimproved lands are timbered, and abound in fine meadow grounds, and it is supposed there can be made upwards of 200 acres more or less thereof, that lay most convenient to the dwelling house, are already cleared, and 5 or 6 under cultivation, considering it has been but lately sown. There is on the premises a log dwelling house 60 feet long, with a kitchen adjoining thereto, a large barn and stables, a store house with two good rooms underneath, and necessary out-houses, and a good paled garden, also a single gutted water mill, about four years built, which has a very considerable run of country custom, a small blacksmith's or forge, with two fires and one hammer, and an old saw-mill that may easily be repaired as it is now going: The said water-mills are supplied by two streams which have a communication to each other by a canal; there is also a smith's shop and other houses on said premises. The said land will admit of being divided into three parts or parcels, so as to make as many plantations.—Any person or persons may be able to purchase, by applying to WILLIAM DOUGLASS, one of said company, who at present lives on said premises, and has power to dispose thereof, who will be shewn the lands and improvements, and made acquainted with the terms.

December 11, 1776.

THAT branch of trade carried on by us as QUEEN-ANNE being at an end, and being desirous to close our books on that concern, we have at the request of those, who have been so good as to favour us with their friendship and assistance, that they will please to settle their open accounts, either by note or otherwise, as may be most convenient to themselves, which we shall esteem an additional obligation conferred on

RICHARD WOOTON and Co.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Frederick county, Dec. 4, 1776.

STOLEN, from ISAAC WITESTER's plantation on Patuxent river, Frederick county, about the 25th ult. a BLACK HORSE, about six years old, has two white feet, and is undocked or branded; he is a round bodied horse, better than 14 hands high, and used to the draught.—Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and brings them to the subscriber, shall receive, if ten miles from home, 10 s. if twenty miles 20s. if thirty miles 30s. if fifty miles, or out of the province, 3 l. for the horse; and if the thief is brought to justice, the above reward, and reasonable charges, by

WILLIAM WATERS.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old customers and friends in general, that the partnership of SHAW and CHISHOLM is dissolved, and that he has removed from the house lately occupied by the company, to the opposite side of the same street, the house lately possessed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making and turning business. He likewise makes sword scabbards, fifes, and billiard tacks, in the neatest manner.

St. Mary's county, November 25, 1776.

By virtue of an order from the honourable Council of Safety, will be sold, by us the subscribers, at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 23d day of December next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at Mr. Fenwick's, on Smith's creek, about three miles from St. Inigo's warehouse, the following vessels, to wit:

ONE very large PILOT-BOAT; two SLOOPS one almost new, burthen about 8000 bushels; the other about 1400 bushels. Two SCHOONERS, the one mulberry and cedar frame, burthen about 1600 bushels; the other about 1200 bushels; with suitable rigging.

VERNON HERD,
TIMOTHY BOWEN.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting within any of his inclosures, with either dog or gun.

ROBERT DAVIDGE.

Annapolis, Dec. 3, 1776.

WANTED immediately, a person properly qualified to superintend and manage a HAT MANUFACTORY.—Any one well recommended for his skill and care in the management of fluff and wool, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to

W. REYNOLDS.

P. S. The subscriber forewarns all persons from harbouring or dealing with his servants, John Halloway and John Chrisfield; and any one wanting their business about is desired to apply to him, and not to the servants of the shop.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.